Global Innovation Index 2021

NEW ZEALAND

26th New Zealand ranks 26th among the 132 economies featured in the GII 2021.

The Global Innovation Index (GII) ranks world economies according to their innovation capabilities. Consisting of roughly 80 indicators, grouped into innovation inputs and outputs, the GII aims to capture the multi-dimensional facets of innovation.

The following table shows the rankings of New Zealand over the past three years, noting that data availability and changes to the GII model framework influence year-on-year comparisons of the GII rankings. The statistical confidence interval for the ranking of New Zealand in the GII 2021 is between ranks 26 and 30.

Rankings for New Zealand (2019–2021)

	GII	Innovation inputs	Innovation outputs
2021	26	19	32
2020	26	19	33
2019	25	18	32

- New Zealand performs better in innovation inputs than innovation outputs in 2021.
- This year New Zealand ranks 19th in innovation inputs, the same as last year but lower than 2019.
- As for innovation outputs, New Zealand ranks 32nd. This position is higher than last year but the same as 2019.

25th New Zealand ranks 25th among the 51 high-income group economies.

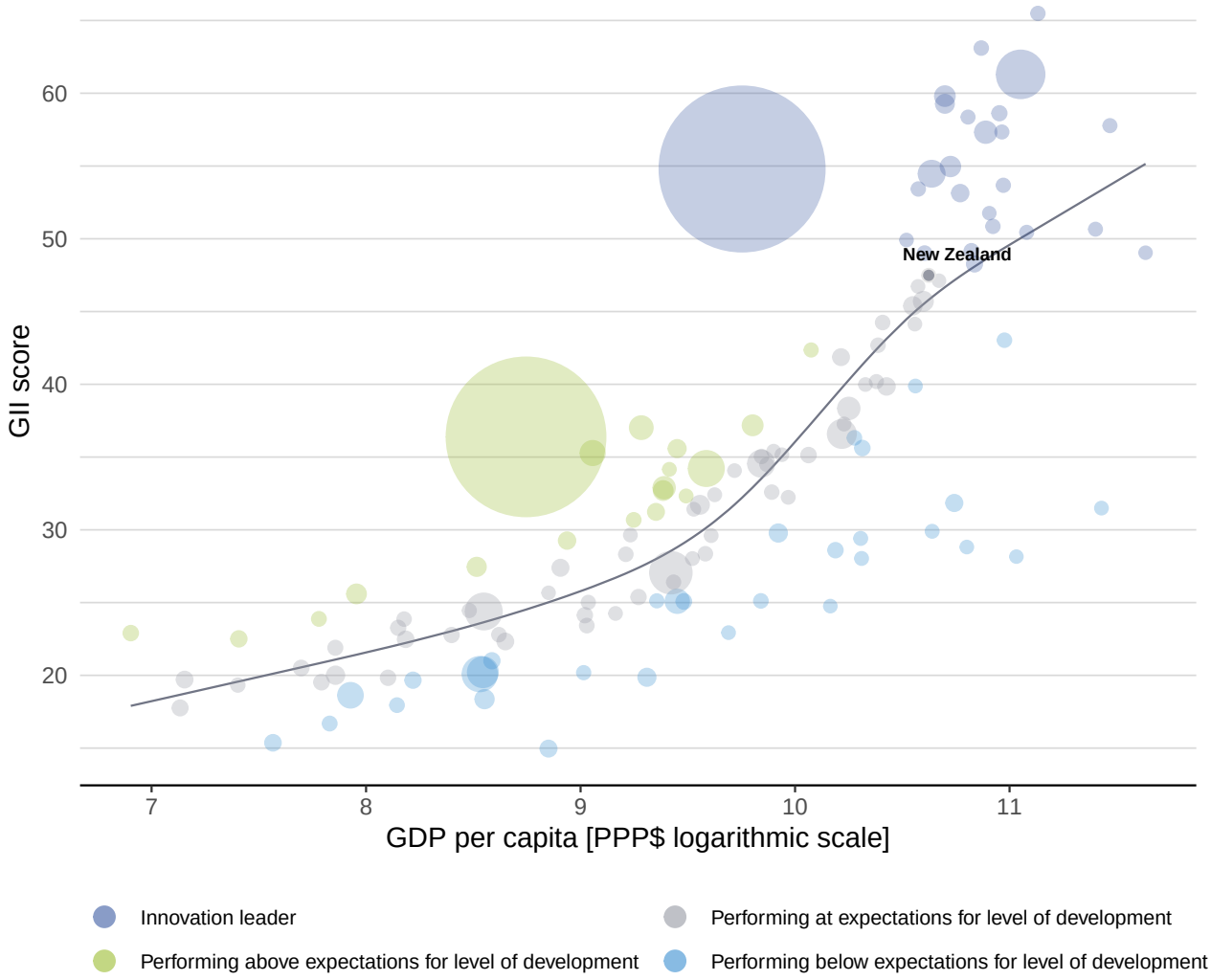
7th New Zealand ranks 7th among the 17 economies in South East Asia, East Asia, and Oceania.

EXPECTED VS. OBSERVED INNOVATION PERFORMANCE

The bubble chart below shows the relationship between income levels (GDP per capita) and innovation performance (GII score). The trend line gives an indication of the expected innovation performance according to income level. Economies appearing above the trend line are performing better than expected and those below are performing below expectations.

Relative to GDP, New Zealand's performance is at expectations for its level of development.

The positive relationship between innovation and development

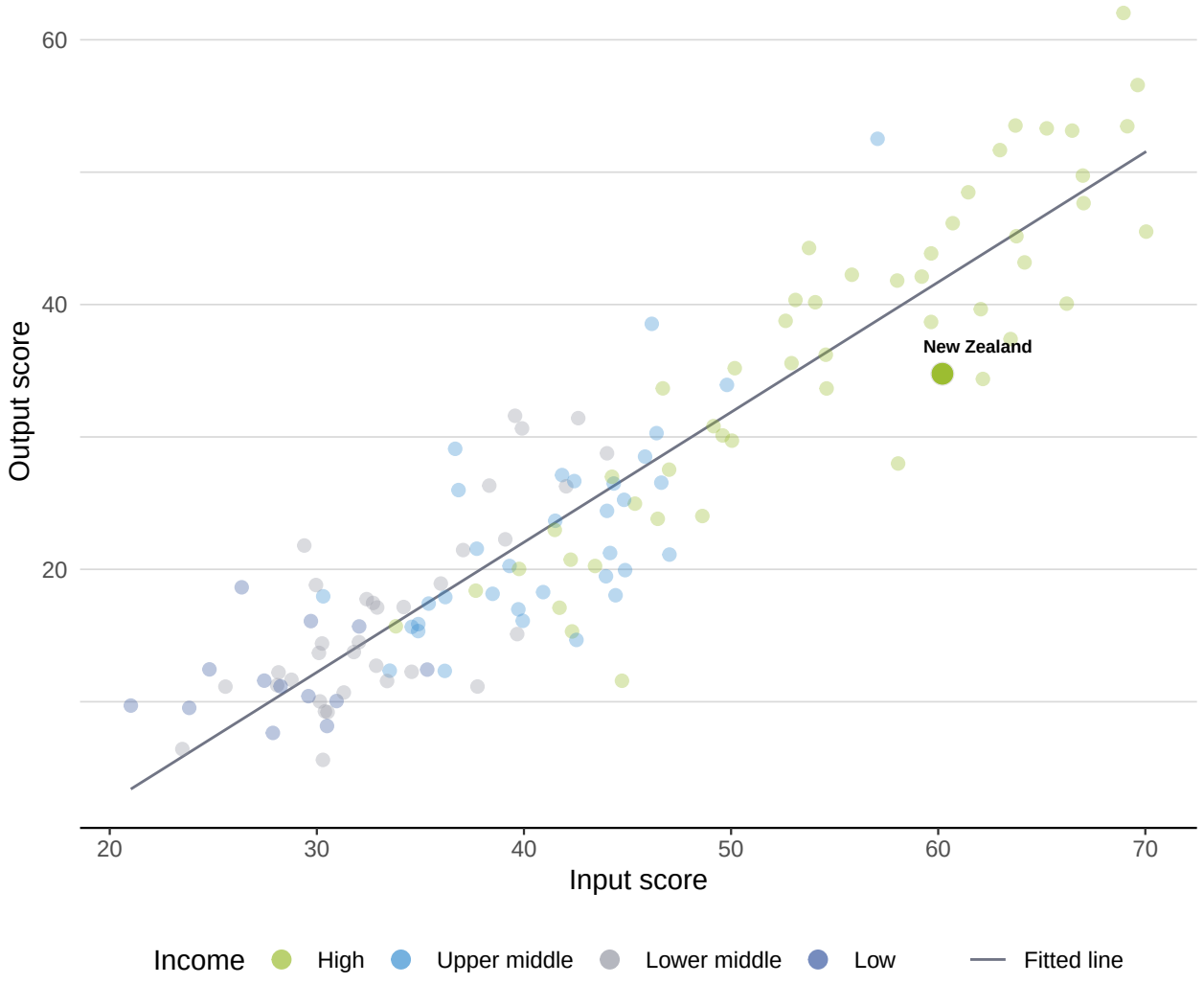


EFFECTIVELY TRANSLATING INNOVATION INVESTMENTS INTO INNOVATION OUTPUTS

The chart below shows the relationship between innovation inputs and innovation outputs. Economies above the line are effectively translating costly innovation investments into more and higher-quality outputs.

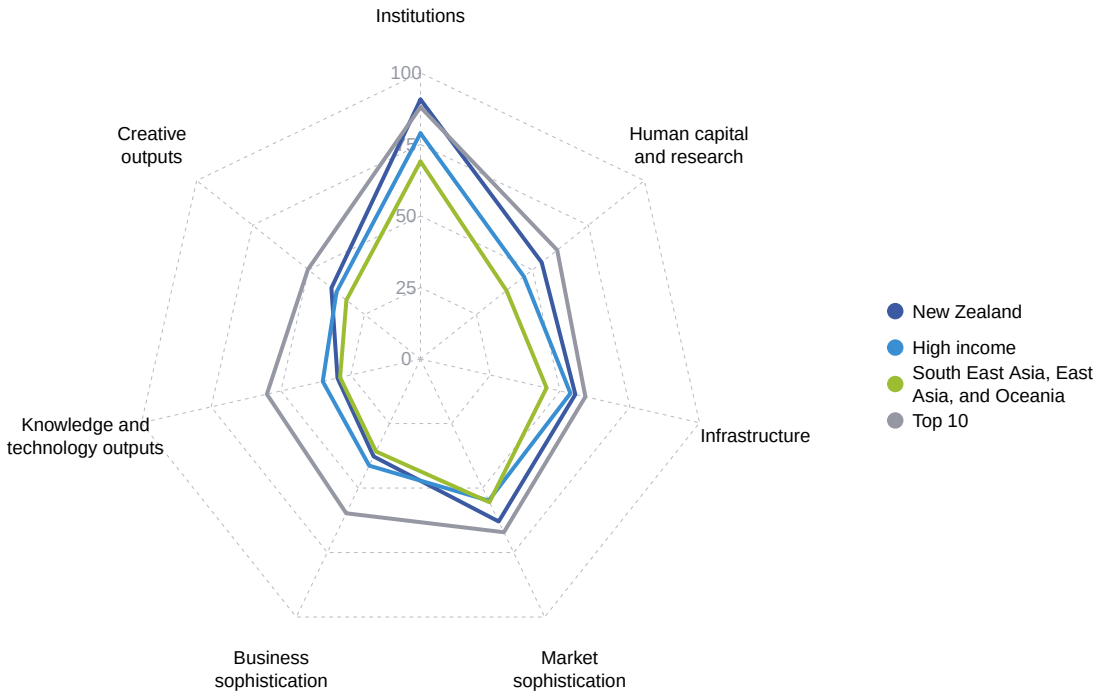
New Zealand produces less innovation outputs relative to its level of innovation investments.

Innovation input to output performance



BENCHMARKING AGAINST OTHER HIGH-INCOME GROUP ECONOMIES AND SOUTH EAST ASIA, EAST ASIA, AND OCEANIA

The seven GII pillar scores for New Zealand



High-income group economies

New Zealand performs above the high-income group average in five pillars, namely: Institutions; Human capital and research; Infrastructure; Market sophistication; and, Creative outputs.

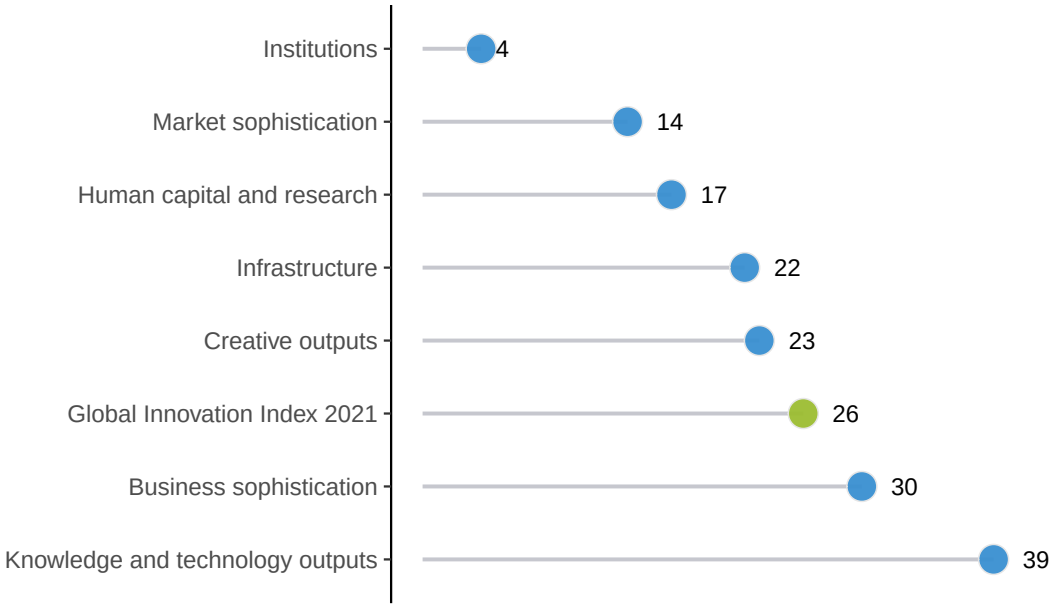
South East Asia, East Asia, and Oceania

New Zealand performs above the regional average in all GII pillars.

OVERVIEW OF RANKINGS IN THE SEVEN GII 2021 AREAS

New Zealand performs best in Institutions and its weakest performance is in Knowledge and technology outputs.

The seven GII pillar ranks for New Zealand



Note: The highest possible ranking in each pillar is one.

INNOVATION STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES

The table below gives an overview of the strengths and weaknesses of New Zealand in the GII 2021.

Strengths and weaknesses for New Zealand

Strengths			Weaknesses		
Code	**Indicator name**	**Rank**	**Code**	**Indicator name**	**Rank**
1.1	Political environment	7	2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	63
1.1.1	Political and operational stability	2	2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %	65
1.2	Regulatory environment	2	3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP	85
1.2.1	Regulatory quality	3	3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use	73
1.2.2	Rule of law	6	4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification	83
1.2.3	Cost of redudancy dismissal	1	5.2.2	State of cluster development and depth	69
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business	1	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP	103
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	6	6.2.5	High-tech manufacturing, %	71
3.1	Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	6	6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade	77
3.1.4	E-participation	4	7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	59
4.1	Credit	4			
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit	1			
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	6			
4.2.1	Ease of protecting minority investors	3			
6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64	4			

New Zealand

GII 2021 rank
26

Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP$	GII 2020 rank
32	**19**	**High**	**SEAO**	**4.8**	**205.5**	**41,072**	**26**

		Score/ Value	Rank
Institutions		**90.7**	**4 ● ◆**
1.1	**Political environment**	**90.1**	**7 ● ◆**
1.1.1	Political and operational stability*	94.6	2 ● ◆
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*	87.8	11
1.2	**Regulatory environment**	**97.3**	**2 ● ◆**
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*	92.7	3 ● ◆
1.2.2	Rule of law*	96.4	6 ● ◆
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal	8.0	1 ● ◆
1.3	**Business environment**	**84.7**	**19**
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*	100.0	1 ● ◆
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*	69.5	33
Human capital and research		**54.2**	**17**
2.1	**Education**	**66.9**	**11**
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	6.3	12 ◆
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	21.3	40
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	18.9	8 ◆
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths and science	502.9	13
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary ◴	13.6	63 ○
2.2	**Tertiary education**	**47.9**	**17**
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	83.0	17
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %	21.4	65 ○
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	19.7	6 ●
2.3	**Research and development (R&D)**	**47.6**	**21**
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	◴5,529.5	10
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	◴ 1.3	27
2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn US$	48.0	32
2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*	49.8	18
Infrastructure		**55.5**	**22**
3.1	**Information and communication technologies (ICTs)**	**90.6**	**6 ● ◆**
3.1.1	ICT access*	87.9	10
3.1.2	ICT use*	82.9	15
3.1.3	Government's online service*	92.9	10 ◆
3.1.4	E-participation*	98.8	4 ● ◆
3.2	**General infrastructure**	**41.5**	**26**
3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	9,126.1	17
3.2.2	Logistics performance*	84.9	15
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP	20.7	85 ○
3.3	**Ecological sustainability**	**34.3**	**48**
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use	9.5	73 ○
3.3.2	Environmental performance*	71.3	19
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP$ GDP	1.3	60
Market sophistication		**63.0**	**14**
4.1	**Credit**	**83.5**	**4 ● ◆**
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*	100.0	1 ● ◆
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	160.0	6 ● ◆
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	n/a	n/a
4.2	**Investment**	**34.1**	**52**
4.2.1	Ease of protecting minority investors*	86.0	3 ● ◆
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP	46.6	36
4.2.3	Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP$ GDP	0.1	35
4.2.4	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP$ GDP	0.1	27
4.3	**Trade, diversification, and market scale**	**71.2**	**57**
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	0.9	9
4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification	78.0	83 ○
4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP$	205.5	63

		Score/ Value	Rank
Business sophistication		**37.7**	**30**
5.1	**Knowledge workers**	**42.2**	**[41]**
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	n/a	n/a
5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %	n/a	n/a
5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP ◴	0.8	28
5.1.4	GERD financed by business, % ◴	46.4	33
5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, % ◴	19.5	32
5.2	**Innovation linkages**	**33.6**	**28**
5.2.1	University-industry R&D collaboration†	59.0	24
5.2.2	State of cluster development and depth†	46.0	69 ○
5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP ◴	0.1	37
5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP$ GDP	0.1	19
5.2.5	Patent families/bn PPP$ GDP	1.5	25
5.3	**Knowledge absorption**	**37.4**	**32**
5.3.1	Intellectual property payments, % total trade	1.6	20
5.3.2	High-tech imports, % total trade	10.8	25
5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade	1.7	44
5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP	1.2	103 ○
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses ◴	31.2	42
Knowledge and technology outputs		**29.7**	**39**
6.1	**Knowledge creation**	**39.4**	**23**
6.1.1	Patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	1.5	49
6.1.2	PCT patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	1.5	22
6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	n/a	n/a
6.1.4	Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP$ GDP	50.6	9 ◆
6.1.5	Citable documents H-index	34.8	28
6.2	**Knowledge impact**	**32.5**	**56**
6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %	0.5	58
6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64	17.8	4 ● ◆
6.2.3	Software spending, % GDP	0.3	45
6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP$ GDP	4.5	60
6.2.5	High-tech manufacturing, %	16.0	71 ○ ◇
6.3	**Knowledge diffusion**	**17.3**	**64**
6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	0.7	24
6.3.2	Production and export complexity	46.9	54
6.3.3	High-tech exports, % total trade	1.7	65
6.3.4	ICT services exports, % total trade	1.2	77 ○
Creative outputs		**39.8**	**23**
7.1	**Intangible assets**	**45.6**	**26**
7.1.1	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	83.8	19 ◆
7.1.2	Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	46.0	37
7.1.3	Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	1.5	56
7.1.4	ICTs and organizational model creation†	71.3	18
7.2	**Creative goods and services**	**20.1**	**52**
7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	0.4	59 ○
7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	6.1	37
7.2.3	Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	52.5	13
7.2.4	Printing and other media, % manufacturing	1.5	27
7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade	0.5	64
7.3	**Online creativity**	**47.9**	**23**
7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	32.2	20
7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69	64.6	10 ◆
7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/mn pop. 15–69	80.8	10
7.3.4	Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GDP	9.7	46

NOTES: ● indicates a strength; ○ a weakness; ◆ an income group strength; ◇ an income group weakness; * an index; † a survey question. ◴ indicates that the economy's data are older than the base year; see Appendix IV for details, including the year of the data, at http://globalinnovationindex.org. Square brackets [ ] indicate that the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level.

DATA AVAILABILITY

The following tables list data that are either missing or outdated for New Zealand.

Missing data for New Zealand

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year	Source
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	n/a	2018	Microfinance Information Exchange
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	n/a	2019	International Labour Organization
5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, %	n/a	2019	World Bank
6.1.3	Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	n/a	2019	World Intellectual Property Organization

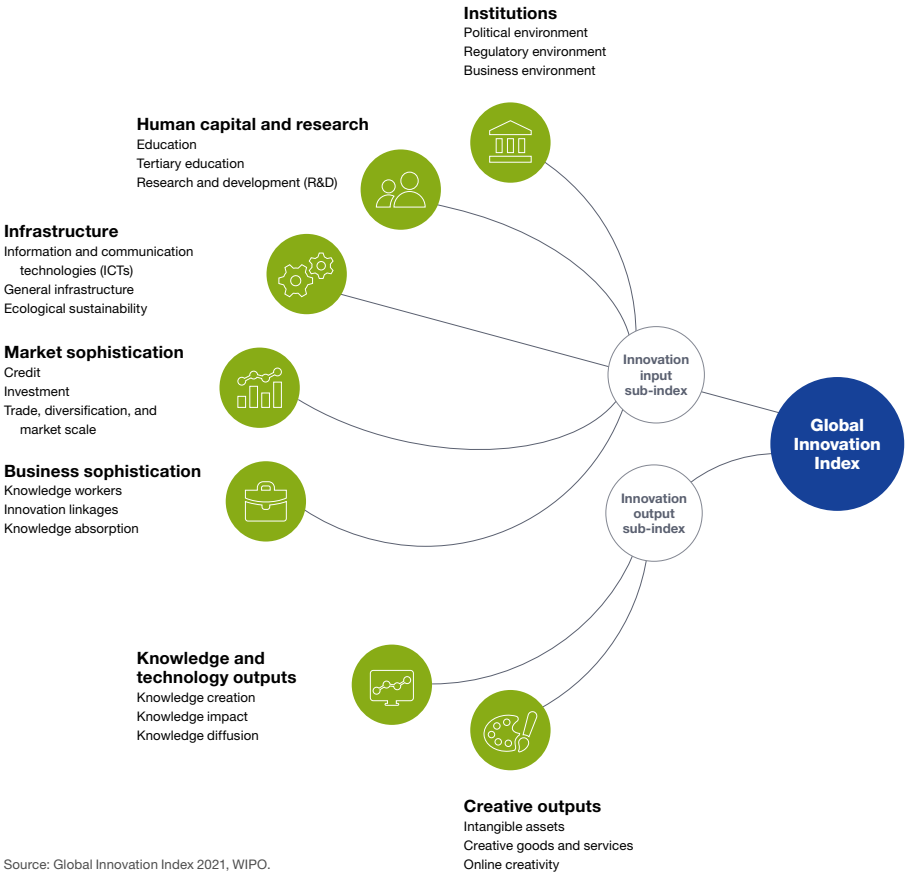
Outdated data for New Zealand

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year	Source
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	2018	2019	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	2017	2019	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD - Main Science and Technology Indicators
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	2017	2019	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD - Main Science and Technology Indicators
5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP	2018	2019	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD - Main Science and Technology Indicators
5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %	2017	2018	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD - Main Science and Technology Indicators
5.1.5	Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	2013	2019	International Labour Organization
5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	2017	2018	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses	2017	2019	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD - Main Science and Technology Indicators

ABOUT THE GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX

The Global Innovation Index (GII) is published by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), a specialized agency of the United Nations.

Recognizing that innovation is a key driver of economic development, the GII aims to provide an innovation ranking and rich analysis referencing around 130 economies. Over the last decade, the GII has established itself as both a leading reference on innovation and a "tool for action" for economies that incorporate the GII into their innovation agendas.



Source: Global Innovation Index 2021, WIPO.

The Index is a ranking of the innovation capabilities and results of world economies. It measures innovation based on criteria that include institutions, human capital and research, infrastructure, credit, investment, linkages; the creation, absorption and diffusion of knowledge; and creative outputs.

The GII has two sub-indices: the Innovation Input Sub-Index and the Innovation Output Sub-Index, and seven pillars, each consisting of three sub-pillars.